

IWAKI AMERICA - Walchem

Efficiency Improvements in Plating Shop Operations via Automation

May 2022











Why Automate?

The Most Damaging Phrase in the Language













Plating Shop – Chemical Metering & Control Opportunities













What Are The Opportunities?

- Process (pre-treatment & final product)
 - Improved results
 - More robust and stable plating bath
 - Allows operation within a tighter process window
 - More consistent plating deposition finish
 - Real time data collection/warehousing
 - Real time alarm notification
 - Time and cost improvements
 - Real time analysis reduces time and cost of manual testing
 - Minimized chemical over/under feed
 - Better inventory management
 - Reduced chemical usage
 - · Reduced waste
 - Resources freed up for other important value-added tasks
- Incoming and reuse water
 - Improved water quality for the process
 - Assures a clean surface coming out of the pretreatment part of the process
 - ☐ Minimize potential for spotting, streaking, etc. of the final product surface
 - Ability to reclaim used water reduces need incoming water











What Are The Opportunities?

Wastewater

- Improved adherence to regulatory permits
 - ☐ Know of a potential problem before it become a problem
 - ☐ Historical data collection system trend analysis

Utilities

- Includes cooling towers, boilers, pollution controls (fume scrubbers)
 - Improved heat transfer
 - Proper operation of your pollution controls
 - Longer lifetime of equipment
 - Legionella control

Other

- Workforce challenges
 - Having and keeping the right people in place to do the jobs
- Competitive pressures
 - Impact on the bottom line
 - Global economy
 - Shops overseas are automating











Pretreatment: Industrial Parts Washer Applications

- One of the most important steps in an industrial manufacturing processes
 - Clean, degrease and dry industrial parts
 - Ensures adhesion of intermediate or final finishes
 - Plating
 - Anodizing
 - Powder coating
 - Paint
- Parts washers vary, but have various stages
 - Run from single to multi-stage systems
 - Stages may include
 - Wash/Clean stage(s)
 - Phosphatizing
 - Sealer stage(s)
 - Rinse stage(s)



<u>Source</u>: https://www.bendpak.com/shopequipment/parts-washers/parts-washers-explained/



<u>Source</u>: https://www.internationalthermalsystems.com/2017/07/industrial-parts-washer-division-growing-since-acquiring-continental-equipment-corporation-cec/











Pretreatment – What are the Opportunities

MANUAL CONTROLS								CONTROL EQUIPMENT	
Cleaners Rinses	Total Acid	Free Acid	Total Alkali	Free Alkali	A-B/3	Total/Free Ratio	Conductivity	рН	
Alkaline Cleaners			x	x	X (1)	X (2)	X		
Acid Cleaners	X	X				Х	X		
Cleaner Rinse	X (3)		X (3)				x	X	

Conventional Pretreatments	Total Acid	Free Acid	Activator	Accelerator	Zinc	Active Ingredient	Conductivity	рН
Iron Phosphate	x	X (4)					X	X
Zinc Phosphate	X	X	X	x	X		X	
Sealer	Х	Х				х	X (5)	

Chrome Containing Conventional Pretreatments	Total Acid	Free Acid	Hexavalent Chrome	Accelerator	Total Chrome	Conductivity	рН
Chrome Phosphate	X	X	x	x	X	X	
Chromate	X	X	x	x	X	X	
Rinse	X					X	

Dried-In-Place Pretreatments	Total Acid	Free Acid	Hexavalent Chrome		Active Ingredient	Conductivity	рН
Chrome			x			X	X
Non-chrome		Х			X	X	x

- (1) For baths containing high amounts of aluminum
- (2) For baths processing minimal or no aluminum
- 3) Dependent upon the cleaner type
- 4) A reverse of free acid titration can be used instead of pH
- (5) Inorganic chrome post treatment

<u>Adapted from:</u> Powder Coating: The Complete Finisher's Handbook, 4th Edition, The Powder Coating Institute 2012, page 91.











Industrial Parts Washer - How are stages controlled?

- Cleaners
 - Conductivity electrodeless
 - ☐ Titration of % chemical which is correlated to conductivity
- Phosphate and sealer baths
 - Conductivity and/or pH depending on chemistry used
- Rinses
 - Conductivity both contacting and electrodeless
 - Contacting conductivity sensors typically used when RO water is utilized
 - pH
- Other
 - Other parameters of importance
 - ☐ Temperatures various stages of the baths
 - ☐ Spray pressures if using spray system
 - □ Part count
 - Overflow to waste
 - Historical data can be used for troubleshooting performance problems



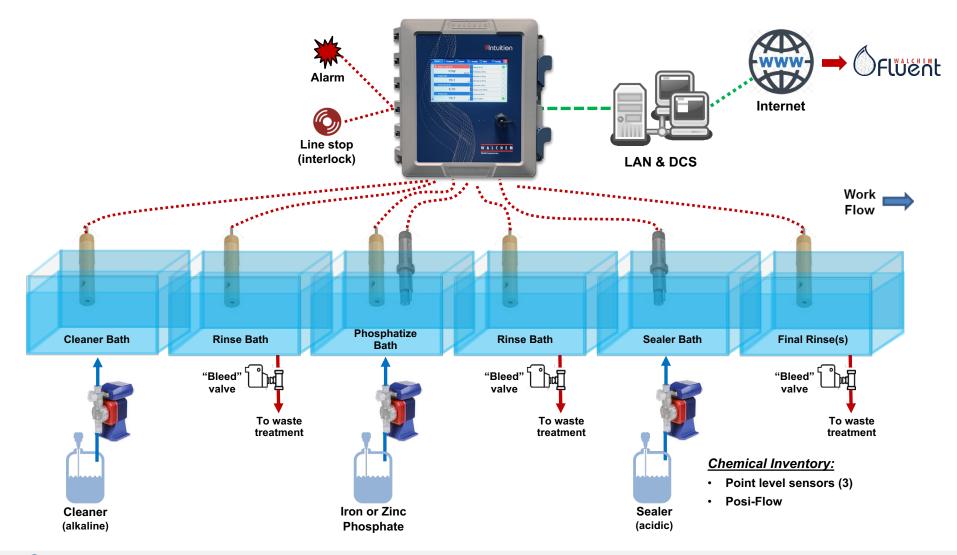








Metal Finishing Pretreatment: Parts Washer System Installation













Plating Process Control

Electroplating bath

- Metal concentration by titration or absorbance (Cu, Ni)
 - Copper or nickel electroplating baths can be controlled using spectrophotometry
 - In many cases the metal concentration does not change quickly enough to require automation or too high in concentration
- Electroplating bath pH is frequently monitored and controlled
 - Used in Ni plating (pH in the 3.0 to 4.5 range) and Zn plating (pH in the 5.0 to 6.0 range)
 - End user will in many cases also do a titration to confirm
- Conductivity (electrodeless) Hard chrome plating
 - New baths: ~400-575 mS/cm (based concentration of chromic acid in bath, ~180 to 350 g/L)
 - As process proceeds, tramp metals build up and conductivity drops
 - Conductivity determines how effectively and efficiently current or amperage travels through the bath
 - Impacts plating quality

Electroless plating bath

- Metal concentration by titration or absorbance (Cu, Ni)
 - Readily control copper or nickel in the electroless plating bath using spectrophotometry
 - ☐ Calculation of metal turns (MTOs)
- pH controlled in ENi baths



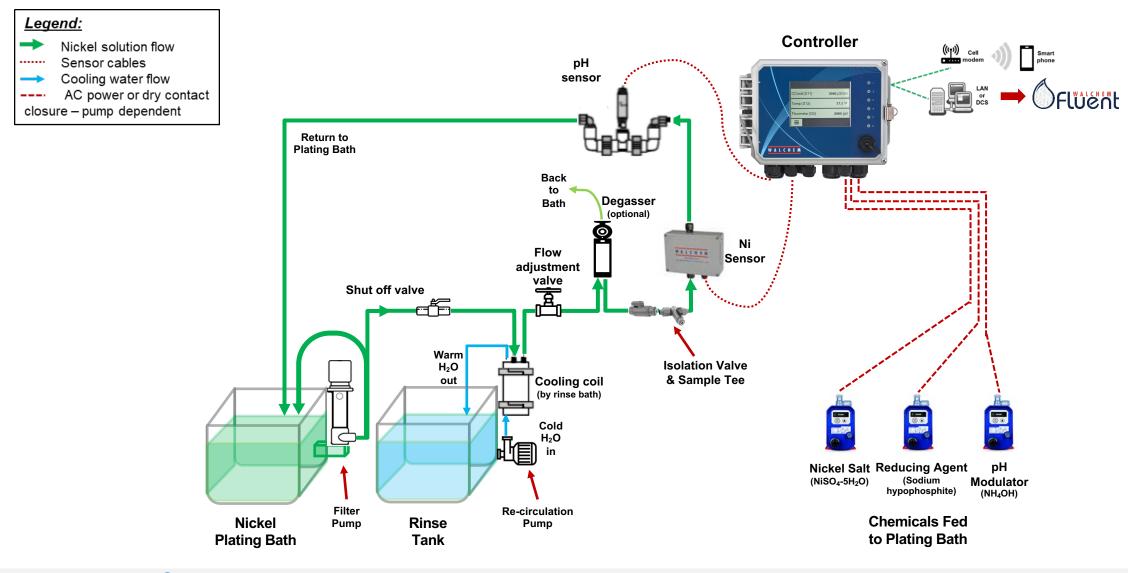








Electroless Nickel Bath: Typical Installation for Automating the Bath





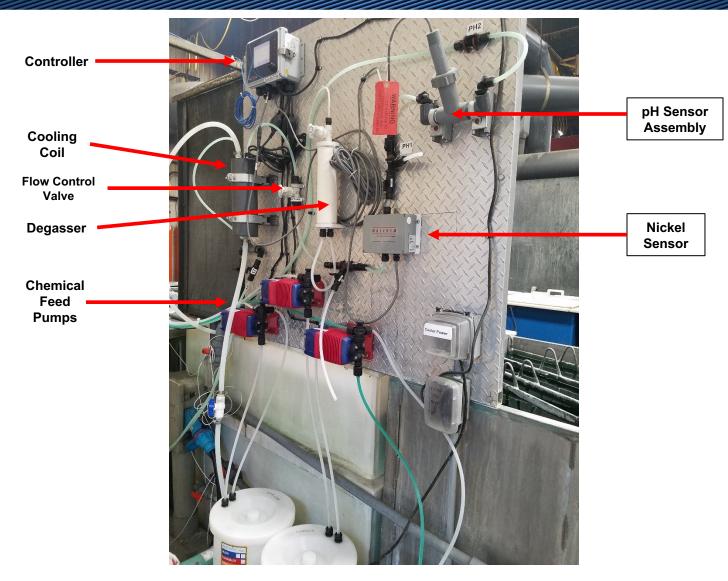








Single Electroless Nickel Bath Setup





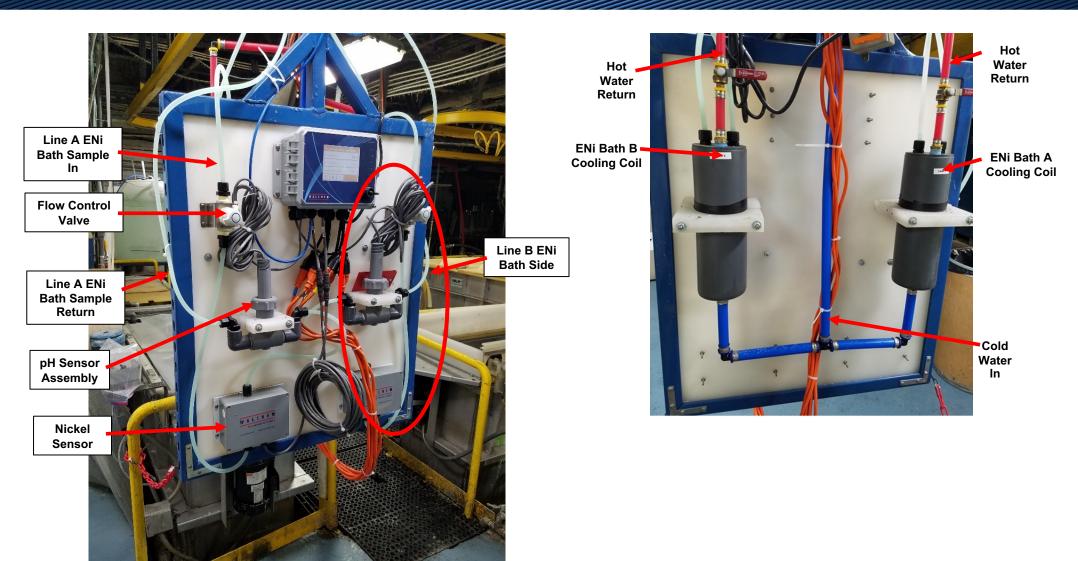








Dual Electroless Nickel Bath Setup





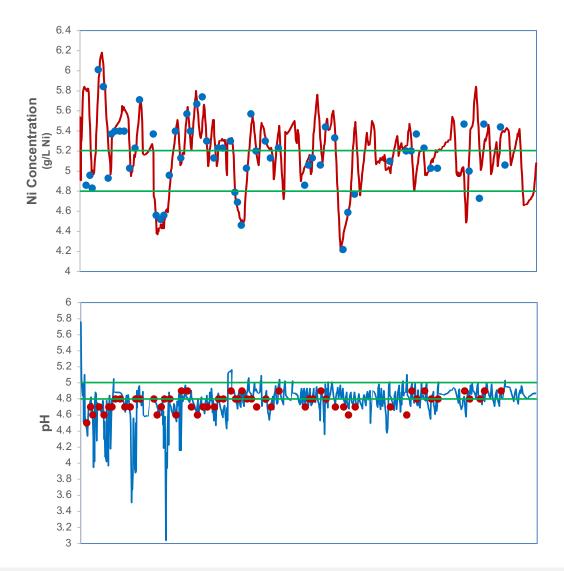


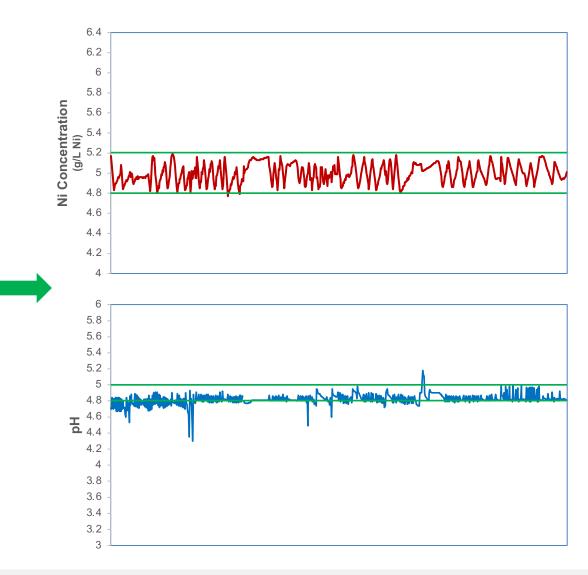






Electroless Nickel Bath: Before and After Automation















Electroless Nickel Bath: Before and After Automation, Final Numbers

- Nickel manual control results
 - Plant EDTA titration
 - □ Nickel Results: 5.15 g/L
 - ☐ Std Deviation: 0.35
 - Controller readings
 - ☐ Nickel Results: 5.19 g/L
 - ☐ Std Deviation: 0.32
- Nickel automated control results
 - Controller readings
 - ☐ Nickel Results: 5.00 g/L
 - ☐ Std Deviation: 0.09

- pH manual control results
 - Plant lab
 - □ pH Results: 4.8
 - □ Std Deviation: 0.1
 - Controller readings
 - □ pH Results: 4.77
 - ☐ Std Deviation: 0.19
- pH automated control results
 - Controller readings
 - □ pH Results: 4.82
 - □ Std Deviation: 0.07











Plating Shop Benefits Realized via Automation

- Reduced labor for maintaining automated baths
 - Testing time reduced: 75% (compared to pre-automation)
 - Operators freed up to focus on other critical aspects of bath operation
 - Annual cost savings: \$ 2600 to \$ 3900 (per bath)
 - More consistent quality of plating with less operator interface with bath
- Cost reductions
 - Total LNS use down 6-8% with the same plating coverage
 - ☐ This based on only 2 of 6 ENi baths automated savings of ~\$100 per every 100 gallons LNS consumed
 - Additional savings expected once all baths are automated
 - Reduced need for manual testing materials titrations, etc.
 - Annual cost savings: \$ 1702 (per bath)
- Lower percentage of plate out
 - Chemistry related plate out on automated baths reduced to near "0"
 - Operators more focused on minimizing/eliminating non-chemistry related plate out
- Longer-term plans for plant
 - Automate all ENi baths eight (8) baths in total
 - Automate pretreatment lines washer & rinse baths
 - Upgrade automation on wastewater treatment side



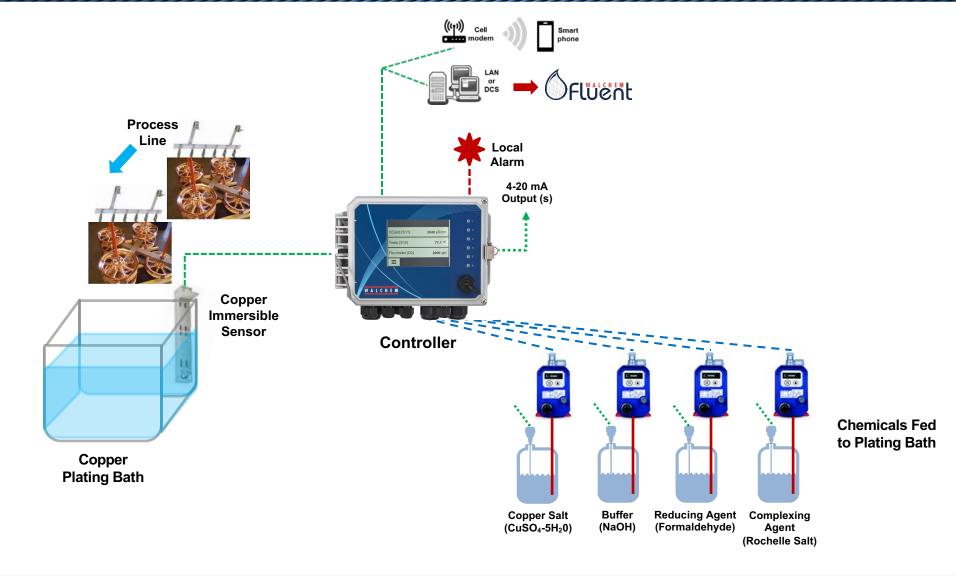








Electroless Copper Bath: Typical Installation for Automating the Bath













Aluminum Anodizing: Where Are the Opportunities for Monitoring & Control?

Pretreatment

- Cleaning baths
 - Electrodeless conductivity to control alkaline cleaner levels
 - Metering pumps for alkaline cleaner feed
- Etch tanks
 - Electrodeless conductivity for etchant chemistry
- Rinses
 - Conductivity and pH

Process

- Anodizing bath
 - pH is typically too low to control well with pH controller
 - Titrations to control level of sulfuric or chromic acid in bath
 - Conductivity electrodeless
- Dye baths
 - □ pH can be controlled with pH controller
 - High temperatures (upwards of 150°F) limits electrode life if no sample cooling is applied
- Sealing baths
 - pH may be controlled with pH controller if using acid (other than acetic)
 - Short electrode life if no cooling













Source: https://www.anoplate.com/finishes/hardcoat-anodize//

Chromate Conversion Coatings: Where Are the Opportunities for Monitoring & Control?

Pretreatment

- Cleaning baths
 - Electrodeless conductivity to control alkaline cleaner levels
 - Metering pumps for alkaline cleaner feed
- Rinses
 - Conductivity and pH

Process

- May be automated via a controller
 - ☐ Chromic acid controlled by pH (typically 2-3)
 - Beware of baths with fluoride activators!
 - > Acid fluorides will dissolve the glass pH electrodes
 - Electrodeless conductivity also can be used
 - Ion selective electrodes
 - Chloride and fluoride
- Other components by titration



<u>Source</u>: https://www.astfinishing.com/platingservice/chromate-conversion-coating/



<u>Source:</u> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chromate_conversion _coating











Incoming & Reuse Water: What Are The Opportunities?

- Incoming and reuse water
 - Where this is important
 - Purification of water supply for process needs
 - Recovery of chemicals from plating drag out
 - Wastewater purification and reuse
 - Improved water quality for the process
 - ☐ Assures a clean surface coming out of the pretreatment part of the process
 - ☐ Minimize potential for spotting, streaking, etc. of the final product surface
 - Increased membrane operational lifetimes in RO system
 - De-chlorination step
 - When applied to plating drag out
 - Allows for return of chemical concentrate (recovered chemical solution) to process bath
 - Valuable process chemicals may be recovered
 - Recovery of metals to meet metal discharge limits.
 - Reuse of the permeate (purified water) as fresh rinse water
 - Less fresh water is needed lower water costs
 - Minimizes or eliminates water discharge to the POTW (publicly owned treatment works)





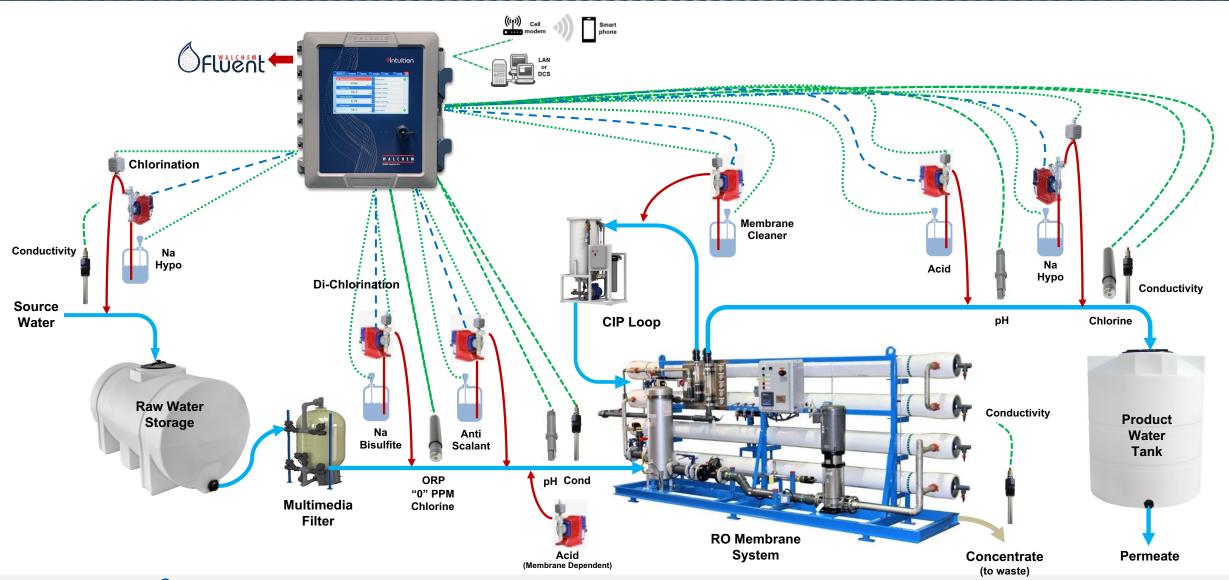






Incoming & Reuse Water

RO Installation Application













Utilities: What Are The Opportunities?

Utilities

- Cooling towers
 - ☐ Reduced water consumption allows for recycling most of the water used in process cooling or air conditioning
 - Potential for sewer credits due to evaporative losses
 - Reduced chemical usage
 - Savings often outweigh the water reduction savings
 - Reduced corrosion and scale formation
 - Longer equipment lifetime
 - Legionella control
- Boilers & condensate return
 - Improved heat transfer
 - Reduced corrosion and scale formation
 - · Longer equipment lifetime
 - Energy savings via proper control of condensate return to boiler feed water
 - · Also reduces chemical, make up water & sewer disposal costs
- Pollution controls fume scrubbers
 - Minimization/elimination of pollutants and/or odors
 - Keep workers safe
 - Regulatory compliance nonadherence to emission requirements results in high fines!



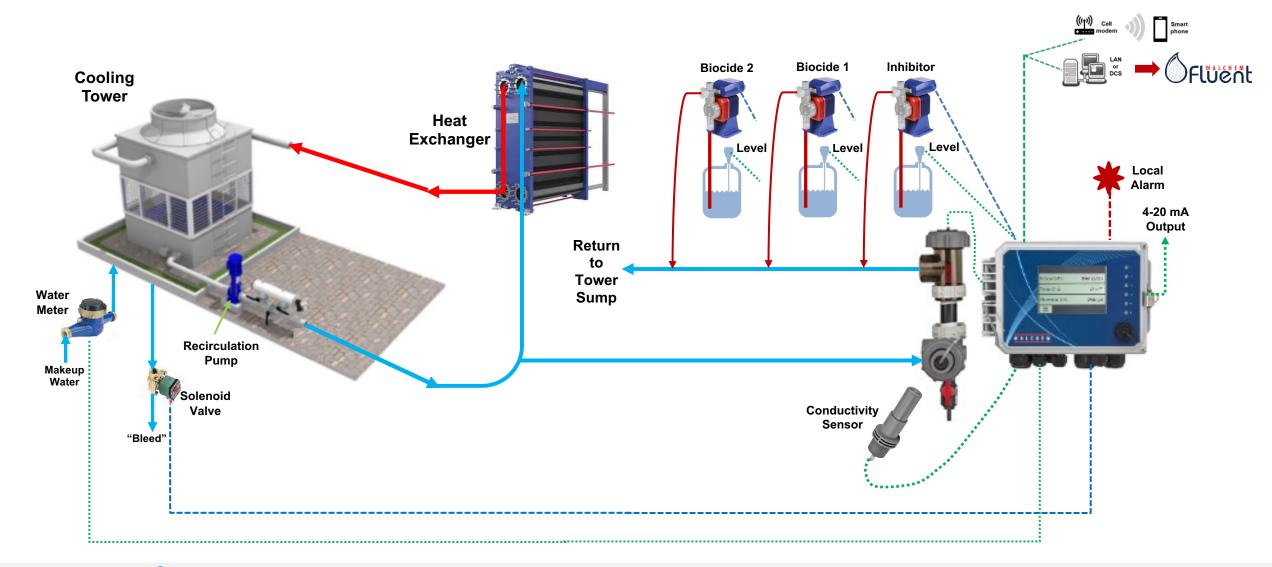








Industrial, Utilities - Cooling Tower Application





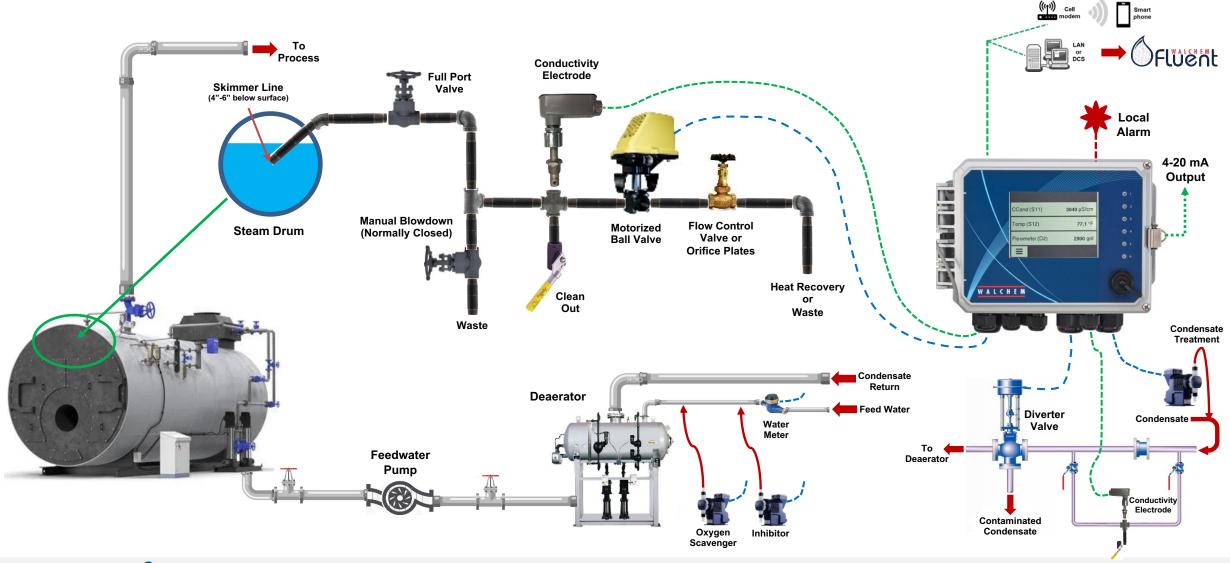








Industrial, Utilities – Boiler System & Condensate Return Application





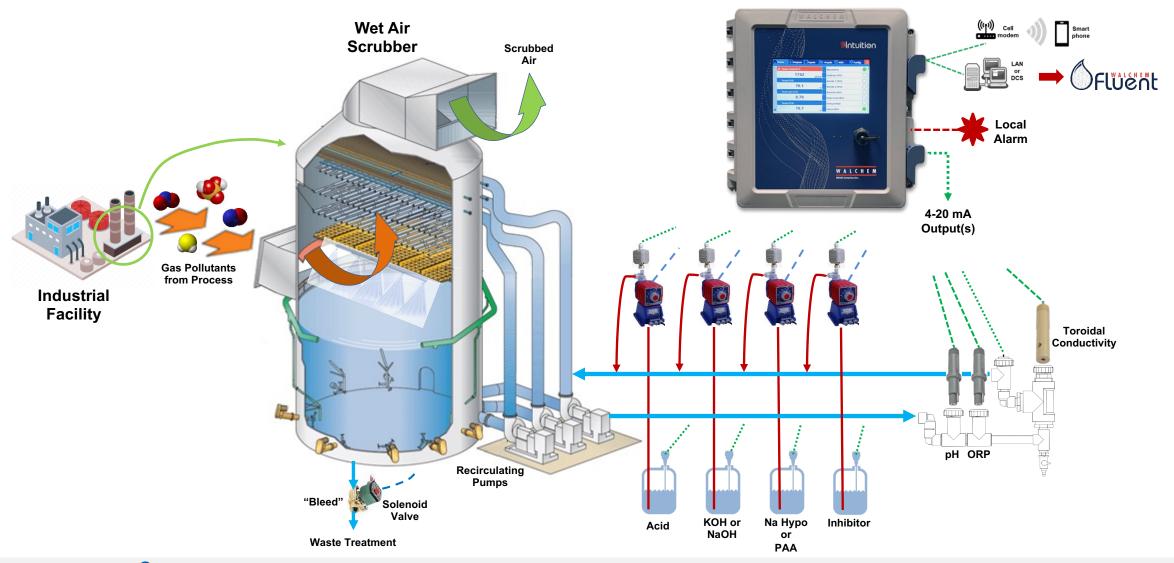








Industrial – Utilities: Wet Air Scrubber Application Installation













Wastewater: What Are The Opportunities?

Wastewater

- Improved adherence to regulatory permits
 - Know of and resolve a potential problem before it become a problem
 - Avoid fines due to noncompliance
- Reduced energy costs
 - Recovery and reuse of water throughout the plant
- Process improvements
- Constant access to data
 - Increasing the wastewater process efficiencies
 - ☐ Ability to better evaluate trends and how different patterns emerge in both low and high usage times
 - · Better make use of resources
- Better use of labor
 - ☐ Allows better use of your human capital to more value added and important tasks and issues



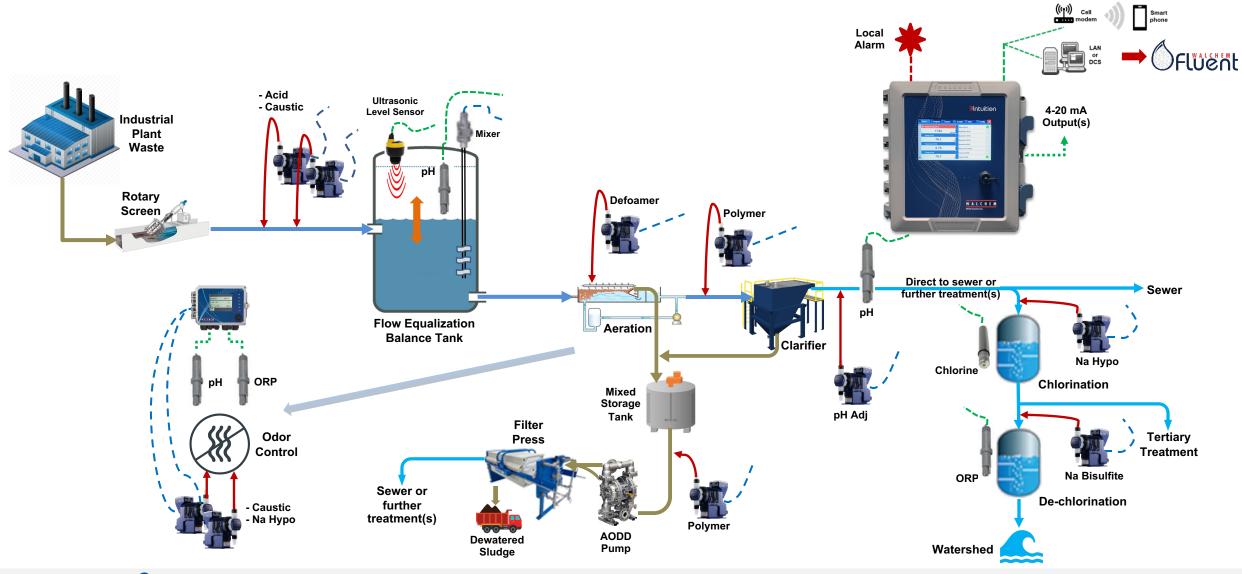








Industrial – Wastewater: Wastewater Treatment Installation













Summary

- More robust process operation
 - Improved consistency of plating rate and bath stability
 - More uniform deposit
 - Allows operation within a tighter process window
 - Overall higher quality to better meet your customer requirements
- Time and cost reductions
 - Both in testing time and expense and overall tank maintenance
 - Water, energy and chemical usage improvements
 - Longer equipment lifetimes
- Ability to see "real-time" data and alarm notifications
 - Ability to quickly respond to a process upset
 - Anywhere and anytime
 - Minimize/eliminate potential for non-compliance with permits
- Improved efficiencies
 - Free up resources to perform other important and value-added tasks











Open Discussions Questions & Answers & Discussions



